SEPTEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2988.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1787.

WHEREAS the Eſtates hereunder mentioned, agreeable to the ſeveral Tax Laws of this Commonwealth, have been aſſeſſed, and made chargeable with the Payment of the ſeveral Sums of Money againſt them reſpectively placed, and the Owners have hitherto neglected to diſcharge the ſame, altho' the Time and Times for that Purpoſe given and limited by Law are long ſince expired: WE, the Commiſſioners of Taxes for Bucks County, therefore, purſuant to the ſaid Laws, do give this public Notice, that unleſs Payment of the ſaid Rates or Sums of Money be made within Three Months from the Date hereof, together with coſts of this Advertiſement, &c. unto NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, the ſaid Eſtates will be Sold, (or ſuch Parts of them as will be ſufficient) in Order to pay the ſame, with ſuch additional Coſts as will accrue.

Bucks County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,
WILLIAM BRYAN,
TIMOTHY TAYLOR.

| FALLS Townſhip. | Acres. | County Tax for the years 1781 £ s d | 1782 £ s d | 1783 £ s d | 1785 £ s d | 1786 £ s d | Second Claſs Tax. 1781 £ s d | Fund. Tax. 1781 £ s d | State Mo. 1782 £ s d | Effective Sup. 1781. Specie £ s d | State Mo. £ s d | Supplies. 1782 £ s d | 1783 £ s d | Funding Tax. 1785 £ s d | 1786 £ s d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jonathan Kirkbride, | 4 | | 0 6 0 | 0 0 9 | | | | | 0 1 6 | | | 0 11 0 | 0 4 6 | | |
| Lands late of Jacob Shallus, | 140 | | 0 7 3 | 0 9 0 | | | | | | | | 7 3 8 | 3 10 6 | | |
| Sarah Growden's life eſtate, | 400 | | | 1 10 6 | | | | | | | | | 12 5 4 | | |
| Joſeph Few's ſnuff-mill, | | | | 0 10 0 | | | | | | | | | 3 16 8 | | |
| Colonel Farmer, | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 15 6 |
| Samuel Hillegas, | 190 | | | | | 0 3 9 | | | | | | 3 11 0 | | | |
| Joſeph Aſhton, | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 15 0 | | | |
| MILLFORD Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John Shellys, | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | 21 18 0 | | | |
| Michael Everhart, | 155 | 0 3 0 | 0 9 0 | | | | 1 13 0 | | | | | 8 16 0 | | | |
| Abraham Taylor, | 25 | | 0 1 3 | | | | | | | | | 1 2 0 | | | |
| TINICUM Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John Reed's late land, lot No. 2 | 110 | | 0 1 6 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 9 | | | 0 4 6 | | | 1 8 0 | 0 6 2 | 0 2 7 | 0 2 10 |
| 3 | 102 | | 0 0 9 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 10 | | | 0 2 3 | | | 0 12 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 2 10 | 0 3 2 |
| 4 | 102 | | 0 0 6 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 9 | | | 0 1 6 | | | 0 9 4 | 0 6 4 | 0 2 8 | 0 2 10 |
| 5 | 102 | | 0 1 3 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 3 | 0 1 4 | | | 0 3 9 | | | 1 6 4 | 0 12 8 | 0 3 5 | 0 5 4 |
| 6 | 170 | | 0 0 9 | 0 1 9 | 0 1 3 | 0 1 7 | | | 0 2 3 | | | 0 14 8 | 0 14 2 | 0 5 11 | 0 6 2 |
| 7 | 155 | | 0 2 3 | | | 0 2 1 | | | 0 6 9 | | | 2 5 4 | | | 0 8 4 |
| 8 | 137 | | 0 1 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 3 | 0 1 3 | | | 0 3 0 | | | 1 0 8 | 0 11 4 | 0 5 0 | 0 4 10 |
| 9 | 222 | | 0 1 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 1 3 | 0 1 3 | | | 0 3 0 | | | 0 16 4 | 0 12 0 | 0 5 2 | 0 5 2 |
| Henry Stover, | 10 | | 0 0 6 | | | | | | 0 1 6 | | | 0 7 6 | | | |
| NOCKAMIXON Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| James Morgan's land, | 250 | 0 0 6 | 0 2 6 | 0 5 6 | | | 0 5 6 | | 0 7 6 | 0 9 11 | | 1 17 4 | 2 1 0 | | |
| Benjamin Holdren, for A. Erwin's eſtate, | 30 | | | 0 2 6 | 0 1 0 | | | | | | | 0 17 0 | 0 17 6 | 0 9 3 | |
| John Cooper's land, | 50 | | 0 2 6 | 0 1 6 | | | | | 0 7 6 | | | 1 17 4 | 0 11 0 | | |
| David Marpole, | 50 | | | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0 | | | | | | | | 0 7 0 | 0 3 2 | |
| James Thatcher, | 30 | | | 0 1 6 | | | | | | | | | 0 11 0 | | |
| Arthur Erwine, | 40 | 0 0 6 | | | | | 0 3 0 | 0 10 0 | | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 | | | | |
| BUCKINGHAM Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Samuel Pleaſants, | 71 | | 0 7 6 | | | | | | 1 2 6 | | | 5 12 6 | | | |
| SPRINGFIELD Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | 0 4 6 | | | 1 6 8 | | | |
| Michael Arnſt, | 50 | | 0 1 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John Chapman, | 80 | | | | | 0 1 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| SOUTHAMPTON Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 7 0 |
| Lawrence Growden's eſtate, | 25 | | | 0 3 0 | | 0 1 10 | | | | | | | 1 5 0 | | 0 7 6 |
| BENSALEM Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lands now or late in the tenor of Joſeph Siddell, | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 3 6 | | |
| HAYCOCK Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richard Backhouſe, Eſquire, | 230 | | | 0 4 6 | 0 3 6 | | | | | | | | 1 13 6 | 0 14 2 | |
| John Rhoar, | | 0 1 3 | | | | | 0 12 6 | | | | | | | | |
| John Strawſnider, | 50 | | | | 0 1 0 | | | | | | | | | 0 3 7 | |
| ROCKHILL Townſhip. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thomas Mayberry, | 142 | | | | 0 6 0 | | | | | | | | 1 3 6 | | |
| Charles Mayberry, | 125 | | | | 0 5 3 | | | | | | | | 1 0 6 | | |
| Peter Boor, | 125 | | | | 0 5 3 | | | | | | | | 1 0 6 | | |
| William Mayberry, | 243 | | | | 0 10 0 | | | | | | | | 2 0 0 | | |
| Paul Freed's eſtate, | 200 | | | | 0 6 3 | | | | | | | | 1 5 0 | | |
| Peter Stover, | 75 | | | | 0 2 6 | | | | | | | | 0 10 0 | | |
| Samuel Freed, | 150 | | | | 0 2 6 | | | | | | | | | | |

*An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.*

*(Continued from our laſt.)*

BUT though America is a young country girl, ſhe is not juſt come out of the woods; ſhe has ſeen enough of the world to know ſomething of what is good for herſelf. It is true, my dear, grandam Britain has brought thee up, and taught thee many good things---but thou muſt not always go in leading-ſtrings; thou art now *of age*---Beſides the old lady is whimſical and childiſh; and ſhe has not yet forgot the laſt ſquabble, when ſhe diſputed thy age and ſent thoſe greedy lawyers with their ſurly conſtables to ſeize thy eſtate; and in mere ſpite ordered her hunters to kill thy ſheep, and burn thy houſes. She went deep in debt to pay theſe fellows; and ſhe expects to drain thy pockets by this trumpery, of which ſhe has ſent ſo many boat-loads. Pray, my dear, pull off that *big, ugly hat*; it looks like a market-baſket; it hides thy pretty face, and ſnowy neck; and makes thy head twice too big for thy body. That *naſty, heavy cuſhion* will give thee a bad head-ache in the hot ſun, and the wretched hyſterics, that makes thee peeviſh and low-ſpirited—what with the powder and a heap of lard, it may fill thy head with vermin—Tear off that load of horſe-hair, fooliſhly called a *biſhop*, from thy back—Thy grannum wears it againſt rheumatic pains in her hips; and, for all I know, as an amulet againſt witch-craft, as ſhe is a little ſuperſtitious, and has great faith in wool-ſacks. (*a*) See, how you hobble with it—You cannot take one ſprightly ſtep in a cotillion----You look humpbacked and frightful----beſides, it will heat your innocent blood---nay, give you a dangerous fever; you may depend upon it, many pretty girls have fell victims to ſilly vanity. (*b*) Gallant Sileſia ſome years ago catched a dangerous cold by ſleighing to chriſtmas frolics in flimſy ſilk and bare necked. (*c*) Poor Corſica loſt her ſenſes by a ſilly pride, and after a long illneſs, in which ſhe was continually blooded and plied with nauſeous drugs, ſhe recovered, but ſo poor, that ſhe was obliged to go into ſervice. I am no churl, my dear---I will not order you the black cloth of Sparta, or the Highland plaid. No—thou art a wealthy heireſs, with 13 or 14 fine farms, and very wide outlets—dreſs, but with œconomy and taſte. Wear thy ſilk ſhoes in a carriage or on a clean pavement, but don't trape with them in muddy roads. I like that neat bonnet and white robe, you wear at meeting; it is an emblem of holy innocence. When you go to a ball, dreſs with ruffles, ribbons, and a feather or two; but don't encumber thy head with ſtreamers, and make it like a peacock's tail—I was often in pain for thee at the concert laſt winter, leſt a candle ſhould fall upon it, and burn thee up; ſuch a death would be dreadful, not ſo honorable as that of thy gentoo ſiſters, who go to heaven in the flames of a beloved huſband's funeral pile.

Thou art fond of tea in China cups—very well; but do not ſend away all thy ſilver for painted clay; buy rather a ſilver tea-pot; it can be melted in time of need. As for thoſe fine carpets, that coſt 20 and 50 pounds, I really wonder at thy ſilly taſte—are not thy flowery meads and blooming parterres ſuperior to all the wonders of Perſian looms? I have ſeen thee to ſimper on Frank Sprightly, who took thy part in the law-ſuit, and got a bloody noſe by the conſtables---He is a gallant man; be grateful and pay him well---but do not ſet thy heart upon him; he is too much of a courtier for thee---his fine ſword knot and embroidered coat ſuit better for royal dames. He has wrote ſome pretty novels; I have known harmleſs girls, by reading them, fall in love with him, and half break their hearts. Thy lands, my dear, yield plenty of fine products; take a pride in making a good cheeſe, and a nice pye; in wearing a cloak ſpun with thy own hands---deſpiſe thoſe flirts who are above ſuch valuable cares; thou wilt have time enough for innocent paſtime; for reading the Vicar of Wakefield, Mrs. Chapone, Thompſon, and other good books, and for acquiring every neceſſary accompliſhment. Make your people mind you; many of them are idle, licentious and intereſted---Order that fellow to ſtrip off his ruffles, and go into the workſhop; drive this toper from the tavern into the cornfield. Some of the tenants of your farms behave very ill. One had pawned his gun for rum and a ſcarlet jacket, and ſent to borrow one of your *guardian*, (*d*) to kill blackbirds and foxes with; but he like a man of ſenſe refuſed. His neighbour, that had ſuch a fine crop of wheat on his extenſive farm, paid you in money, that the other day would not buy a cucumber, (*e*) though it is now better. The tenant of your rich rice plantation (*f*) rides in a 400 pounds coach, and has a number of blacks in livery; but pays his creditors with a ſham-writing, called the pinebarren law. The rogue on the Iſland pays dollars with ſhillings, and would fain burn every perſon that ſwears or laughs at him. A ſturdy fellow on the green mountains (*g*) pretends that the farm is his own. Nay, the brave Mathias in the Bay, (*h*) who was ſo faithful in thy minority, and drove the whole gang of ſheriffs, conſtables and hunters into a pen--has been fighting for eight months with his own children and domeſtics; the poor man raves about money, deeds, notes, warrants, rum and fiſh---ſwears and prays by turns. Your woodmen and hunting parties have alſo drawn you into a quarrel with Lord Sebaſtian. (*i*) Your ſtep-brother, who took his grandam's part, and lives on your frontiers, (*k*) is not to be truſted.

I am ſorry, my dear girl, that your extravagance and careleſſneſs has brought you to poverty, diſgrace and danger. I ſaw you lately flaunting in a ſhabby ſilk gown without a pocket-handkerchief---what is worſe, you have been a gambler theſe ſeveral years---nay, you have paſſed falſe money. Your creditors are importunate, and threaten you. I entreat thee, by all that is dear and ſacred, be wiſe in time; recover every virtue; ſeek every noble grace---confide in thy *guardian*. (*l*) He is a man of ſenſe and experience---he has been thy faithful friend---he will take care of thy life, honor and fortune; and make thee one of the firſt ladies in the world.

A national taſte has a near connection with principles, ſentiments, and manners; and is therefore more or leſs congenial with the eſtabliſhed mode of government. Some amuſements and ornaments are too trifling even in abſolute monarchies---A great lord, who with airs of importance details the petty anecdotes of a court; when the king coughed; what he eat at ſupper, &c.---who deems the ſtep of a new minuet as important as a new manœuvre in tactics---ſuch a one is a deſpicable animal; a generous beggar would not envy him his gilded chain. Hence the ſame court differs extremely in different reigns---The courtiers of a great prince are ſtateſmen, generals, philoſophers and poets; men of genius, wit and elegant manners---a voluptuary, a petit-maitre, or a blockhead will be ſurrounded with fools, bachanalians, and gaudy butterflies. In republics almoſt every perſon has a hand in forming the government; and great numbers govern in their turn---manly, noble ſentiments are therefore neceſſary among all orders. What will become of a republic, when electors can be bribed with hams and punch; and their wives with gauze and fans---when the repreſentatives deem

(*a*) *Thoſe uſed for cuſhions in the Houſe of Lords.*

(*b*) *The Swediſh nation is brave, religious and gay; and was ſome time ago too fond of foreign modes-- a cauſe of great calamities.*

(*c*) *Corſica got deeply in debt to Genoa by ſilks, velvets, lace, &c. this cauſed a rupture with that Republic, and the final conqueſt by France. See Stuart's Pol. Oeconomy on banks.*

(*d*) *The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey lately petitioned Congreſs for the loan of ſome continental artillery.*

(*e*) *Pennſylvania and paper money.*

(*f*) *South-Carolina.*

(*g*) *Vermont.*

(*h*) *Maſſachuſetts.*

(*i*) *The back country people, and King of Spain.*

(*k*) *The refugees.*

(*l*) *Congreſs.*

Champain wine and a gold-headed cane principal ingredients of happineſs? You object, that I ſuppoſe an uncommon degree of depravity---no, but a mind that admires little things is incapable of what is great. *A child is not corrupt, becauſe it cries for ſugar plumbs and a rattle; but he is childiſh.* I have ſaid before, that men muſt be governed by adjuſting the balance of their paſſions. It would be abſurd to expect pure virtue and exalted patriotiſm in a majority of the beſt people---but with the ſame degree of probity, and in the ſame ſituation of life, one man is proof againſt a temptation, another not, merely from inequality of taſte. Weak people want many things, and long even for trifles---but a perſon who forms a juſt eſtimate of human life, is ſenſible that happineſs does neither depend on the multitude nor quantity of external objects. Some ſpecies of taſte have for objects order, ſymmetry, grandeur, ſyſtem, &c.---theſe are allied to very valuable intellectual faculties and moral ſentiments. I grant, that the view of a noble palace and a charming villa may ſhake the fidelity of a ſecond rate patriot; yet, if he is a man of real taſte, and does not deſire theſe objects merely from vanity and avarice, I will truſt him more than a landjobber or a beau. The man, who regards his wide marſhes only as a range for cattle, or the fop, who anxiouſly deliberates whether he ſhould have 13 *or* 14 *buttons on his coat*, deſerve not to be choſen guardians of the United States. Be a king in your amuſements, ſaid an excellent governor to his royal pupil, (*m*) and accordingly he does not turn buttons, nor, to kill time, deſtroy harmleſs animals; but he deſigns palaces and gardens, and ſuperintends works of genius. Americans, be republicans in your taſte: A principal advantage of wealth is *independency*, which ſets us above the power, humour, and even favour of others; obligation from worthleſs people is painful; and no generous perſon will burden his friends. Purſuit of wealth in this view is very laudable in America, and will not foſter vanity or avarice, becauſe a ſmall competency is ſufficient, and alſo entitles to a ſhare of political power.

Servile imitation of modes, otherwiſe indifferent, indicates a diffidence in our own judgment, or a want of ſpirit to eat and drink, dreſs, ride, build, as we pleaſe.---The moſt corrupt æras are therefore remarkable for a abſurd taſte, as I could eaſily prove from ancient and modern hiſtory, if I had more leiſure. An orderly neat œconomy, where all the parts are arranged in a ſyſtem, mutually ſupport and facilitate each other, and conſpire to produce eaſe, affluence, tranquility, pleaſure, cleanlineſs, elegance, is the work of a judicious, well-diſpoſed mind. Compare a neat farmer with a ſlovenly peaſant---The one has a continual regard to time and place; he plows and reaps at the very juncture; ſometimes he would not loſe an hour for many pounds; he chearfully expends money and labour on a diſtant but ſure profit; he tries valuable diſcoveries, without riſquing too much; what others throw away, or leave for a nuiſance, he converts into gold. He leads the murmuring brook in pleaſing mazes through the meadow, and ſprinkles the borders with lillies of the valley; by lopping and bruſhing his woods he gets plenty of fuel, and makes them beautiful parks; he drains an ugly, unwholeſome ſwamp, by forming an agreeable fiſhpond. He makes his little farm the ſeat of plenty, liberty, domeſtic bliſs.---Will not this man by proper inſtruction be a politician? has he not judgment, activity, a love of order, an independent ſpirit, a mind not wholly intent on gain, but blending in every thing the uſeful with the pleaſing? Conſcious that a farm cannot be managed without a proper arrangement of an hundred different affairs---muſt he not be deeply ſenſible, that the great and difficult affairs of a *grand republic ſhould be directed by a concert of wiſe and patriotic minds?* is he not neceſſarily *a federal man?* The large plantation of a ſloven is but a *mangled wilderneſs*. His extenſive fields, ill fenced and badly tilled, ſeldom yield half a crop; his meadow is overrun with *Indian graſs*; the cattle has broke down his fine peach orchard; the hogs have devoured his corn---ſome pannels of fence were bad, and he *did not think* they would get in juſt there; his cows loſt their heels by driving all winter in the ſnow; he loſt a fine crop of hay by loitering a day at the tavern, becauſe it was *only likely for rain*; his houſe is open and leaky, by which himſelf has got a ſevere rheumatiſm, and a pleuriſy carried off his wife. Will you believe that *this brute* can be a good citizen of *any free country*! Is not every thing about him *anti-federal?* Has he half the ſagacity of a beaver? or half the ſenſibility of the ſwallow that neſtles under his ſhed, who, anxious to make a comfortable neſt for his mate and expected young ones, hunts round the country for ſuitable materials; goes and comes a thouſand times with a bit of clay, or a hair; and, after finiſhing with endleſs toil his little family manſion, makes the bridal bed with the down from his breaſt, thus bared to the piercing blaſt of March.

Wealthy Americans ought to devote a conſiderable portion of time to reading and converſation on political ſubjects, and polite learning. To promote national improvements in agriculture, manufactures, police, legiſlation, education of youth---is their duty, and ſhould be a pleaſure. Their œconomy ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by a ſolid, elegant, moral, patriotic taſte---Architecture, philoſophy, agriculture, ornamental planting, a generous, feſtive hoſpitality, become them well---*To lead the rural life in all its joy and elegance, ſuch as Arcadian ſong tranſmits from ancient uncorrupted times.* (*n*) When America ſhall have manufactures of her own, or be more able to buy the articles of coſtly apparel, gentlemen can with propriety wear ſplended dreſſes; at preſent a plain ſuit will do in a fine houſe, or elegant carriage. Excellent horſes can be raiſed in the country; and many articles of a phæton or coach are alſo American---Beſides, the greater number are not able to imitate this ſpecies of luxury. I am ſorry that ſo many gentlemen follow horſe-racing, and know the *genealogy of an Engliſh* horſe better than the *hiſtory of their own country*. Have they not read enough about this bad unhappy taſte in Chryſal, and ſo many Engliſh authors. What! an American with a great eſtate, whoſe ambition ſhould be *to figure in Congreſs*, running a horſe like *a ſilly boy*, and ſpending his time among *jockies and grooms*. Speed is not the firſt quality of a horſe---I admire beauty, ſtrength and valour---I love him, that faithful and valiant, carries me againſt the roaring battery and front of pointed bayonets; and though his noble breaſt is gored in blood, reſolves to conquer or die with me: I value him infinitely more than one who has won five hundred purſes and ſeen a thouſand foxes die.

I ſcorn to corroborate weak reaſoning with the higheſt authority; but good ſenſe on American intereſt may well be enforced by the ſentiments of Waſhington and Humphreys. (*o*)------

Angels migh: ſee with joy, the ſage
Who taught the battle where to rage,
Or quench'd its ſpreading flame;
On works of peace employ that hand,
Which wav'd the blade of high command,
And hew'd the path to fame.--------
Thy happy ſeat inſpires my ſong,
With gay perennial blooms,
With fruitage fair, and cool retreats,
Whoſe bow'ry wilderneſs of ſweets
The ambient air perfumes.------
Here lap'd in philoſophic eaſe,
Within thy walks, beneath thy trees,
Amidſt thine ample farms;
No vulgar converſe heroes hold,
But paſt or future ſcenes unfold,
Or dwell on nature's charms.------
O God, the ſource of light ſupreme,
Shed on our duſky morn a gleam,
To guide our doubtful way:
Reſtrain, dread power! our land from crimes,
What ſeeks? tho' bleſt beyond all times,
So querulous an age,
What means to freedom ſuch diſguſt?
Of change, of anarchy the luſt!
The fickleneſs and rage!
So ſpake his country's friend with ſighs,
To find that country ſtill deſpiſe
The LEGACY he gave; (*p*)
And half he fear'd his toils were vain,
And much that man would court a chain,
And live, through vice, a ſlave.

As this military poet well remarks, a querulous people will, by the luſt of anarchy, finally become ſlaves. Diſcontent with a good government gradually weakens its energy; conſequently multiplies the vices and diſorders, which are the ſources of miſery and future corruption; and either kindle a civil war, or bring on a foreign conqueſt---avatice, luxury, love of ſhew and diſſipation, pride, want of ſubordination, envy, reſentment, neceſſarily tear aſunder the bands of ſociety; and make it a bloody ſcene of contending parties, or an eaſy prey to other powers. I ſhall in due order prove that, without a powerful federal government, America may very ſoon experience ſuch calamities; at preſent I ſhall enquire into the cauſe of this querulous diſpoſition.

It is true, that people in ſome branches of trade, and ſome of the labouring claſs in towns, may with reaſon complain of hard times---but do we not hear the ſame complaint from independent farmers, who live in plenty, and can lay up a great part of the hard money they get in the markets? and from citizens, who can buy the beſt proviſions, dreſs, keep horſes, and build houſes? I ſcruple not to aſſign two peculiar cauſes of this diſcontent; *an immoderate fondneſs of wealth; and a deficiency of ſocial enjoyments.* The firſt cauſes, too often, needleſs toil, anxious cares, uneaſineſs for diſappointment, grief for trifling loſſes, envy, ſuſpicion, fear, deception, neglect of payment, vexatious lawſuits, &c. The dæmon of gold frequently blaſts the pleaſures of company; a number of people talk for hours about making money, dull trade, hard times---the flowing bowl does not exhilerate, but heats the paſſion for gain---inſtead of the chearful ſong and feſtive converſation, political complaints grow louder, and the hiſſing at taxes goes round the room---perhaps a bargain or ſome kind of *ſwapping* is propoſed, in which the unwary is ſure to be taken in. Taverns are in many places the only rendezvous of ſocial entertainments, and become ſcenes of rudeneſs and groſs debauch. Why cannot people entertain at their own houſes---good proviſion is plenty; leſs liquor would be uſed; the women would render the entertainment more decent and agreeable---It is cruel to confine them to domeſtic cares and the little chit-chat of the tea table; a generous man would certainly prefer the amuſements of which his wife and daughters may partake. The elegant ſong, the ſprightly dance, witty ſentimental plays, have the happieſt effect on ſocial and civil virtues. In theſe amuſements the imagination is enlivened, and many a *tender ſtring of the heart vibrates*; the cares of avarice, and the ſtings of vanity dare not intrude; people neither think of their hundreds and thouſands, nor do they compare their dreſſes---the girl who is moſt agreeable, who ſpeaks, ſings, dances the beſt, is moſt eſteemed, whether ſhe wears a ſilk---or a callico gown; and the man of ſentiment and wit far eclipſes the *rich clown*, and the gaudy beau---This harmony of ſocial joy will not be diſturbed by the diſmal croaking of political ravens; it will not bear a ſingle harſh note of *trade, tax, exciſe, loan-office* and the like; even the dear word *money* is hateful here; the *ſplenetic dark bird of prey* is drove off to his *carrion, tender-laws, ſoldier's certificates, the lying ſcandalous gazette*, and the bowl of ſtinking grog. I pity and deſpiſe the man who is not affected by the genuine love ſong, the tender elegy, the military air, and patriotic ode. A girl of taſte will not marry a young fellow who is not delighted with the *highland queen, guradian angels*, and *why tarries my love?* (*q*) The beautiful elegy from Oſſian---*'Twas night, and on the hill of ſtorms*, might prevent many fatal family feuds. The ſimple, but very pathetic, *'Twas at the fearful hour of midnight*, may reclaim many a thoughtleſs vicious rake, and preſerve the virtue, honor, happineſs and life, of many fine young women. If early and happy marriages are of importance, the ſong, *When on thy boſom I recline*, is alſo very valuable. (*r*) What American can, without feeling himſelf more happy and virtuous, hear ſome of the ſongs made in the laſt war! Can any man be *anti-federal*, on hearing *how Montgomery fell?* where is the wretch, who can undermine by inſidious arts, or lawleſs liberty, the empire for which heroes have ſcaled the lofty walls of Quebec at the midnight hour of a Canadian December, and through eleven wounds breathed their generous ſouls on the ſnow of a dreary clime, far from wives, children and friends. (*s*)

*(To be Continued.)*

(*m*) Letters from an old man to a young prince, *the preſent King of Sweden.*

(*n*) *Thomſon's Autumn, page* 141.

(*o*) *Mount Vernon, an Ode inſcribed to General Waſhington, by Colonel Humphreys. Columbian Magazine for January, 1787, page* 246.

(*p*) *An indiſſoluble union of the ſtates under the federal head. His farewel letter to the ſtates.*

(*q*) *A new Song called the Pidgeon.*

(*r*) *The firſt verſe---"When on," &c.*
*Delighted ſtill to call thee mine,*
*To call thee mine for life;*
*I glory in the ſacred ties,*
*That debauchees and fools deſpiſe,*
*Of huſband and of wife.*

(*s*) *A Song on the death of Montgomery.*

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PETERSBURGH, May 8.

THE empreſs is at preſent engaged in a project of a very mighty and grand nature. It is to form three great canals. The firſt is deſigned to unite the Caſpian and White ſeas together, by means of a junction of the ſouth and north rivers called Kiltma.

The ſecond canal is to unite the Baltic and Caſpian ſeas together, by means of the rivers Wyrega and Hoſcha, which communicates with the lakes of Onega and the White lake.

The third object is to unite the Baltic and Black ſeas together by a double canal in White Ruſſia, which will open a communication between Cherſon, Peterſburgh and Riga. This double canal, if executed, will make one of the moſt uſeful and memorable enterpriſes in the reign of the empreſs.

VENICE, May 26.

The laſt diſpatches received here have given room for different reports which concern the ſecurity of our republic. We are informed that the Divan are reſolved to ſend a ſquadron as ſoon as poſſible into the Adriatic ſea, with troops to reinforce the land army of the Pacha of Romelia, acting againſt the rebel Pacha of Scutari. Though really this poſſibly may be the ſole purport of this expedition, yet our government has prudently reſolved to ſend the commiſſion of Generaliſſimo of the forces by land and ſea to the Chevalier Emo, in order that at all events he may be ready to defend the republic, as well againſt any enterpriſe the Ottoman ſquadron may attempt, againſt the Dey of Tunis. In the mean time the orders are renewed at the arſenal for the immediate equipment of a number of gallies of different ſizes.

PARIS, June 15.

Letters from Vienna mention, that the emperor has given certain military orders which have ſomewhat of an hoſtile appearance. The next poſt from Cherſon will likely bring us an account whether it was determined in the late Imperial interview to attack the Porte or not.

HAGUE, June 22.

The bold enterprize planned and executed by Lieutenant-Colonel Balneavis, does too much honour to his courage and preſence of mind, for us to omit mentioning the particulars of the occurrence. That officer, who had been ſuſpended by the States of Holland for having remained faithful to his oath, preſented himſelf (in conſequence of the orders of the Council of State) before Oudewater, to reſume his poſt, but they refuſed him entrance into the city. He got himſelf introduced however, diſguiſed in the habit of a peaſant, driving a cart loaded with greens. At a ſignal which he made to his brave ſoldiers, who were acquainted beforehand with his arrival, and who waited for him on the ramparts, they came to him, and, ſword in hand, forced the guard of the patriots, and introduced him into the city. He immediately marched with his troops to Col. Van Citters, the Commander of the city, who was ſtill in bed, and made him priſoner. The alarm being given, the officers in vain did every thing in their power to retain their men; one of them even was bold enough to force his way through the crowd, and preſented a piſtol to M. Balneavis, but was happily ſtopped in time and made priſoner, together with many others of his comrades, among whom they found a great number of French names. When Mr. Balneavis was ſure of them, he aſſembled all the ſoldiers in the city, to the number of about 600, including thoſe of the regiments of Stuart and Gremer, ſeized the magazines, out of which he took every thing he wanted, as well as the treaſure of the battalion; and, after having ſpiked the cannon, he went out with drums beating and colours flying.

The courage which this worthy officer ſhewed, by going, at the hazard of his life, to reſtore his brave ſoldiers to their lawful ſtandards, merits the greateſt praiſe, and it is not doubted but the States-General will acknowledge this important ſervice properly. In the mean time the faction look upon this conduct in a very different light, and are highly exaſperated at loſing their troops, and thus having their party become daily weaker. They have offered 2000 ducats to any one who will bring them Lieutenant-Colonel Balneavis.

June 26. We think it a confirmed matter that the Court of France has adviſed the Penſionaries to ſettle their diſputes, adding, that ſhe had made an alliance with the Union, and would not meddle in the affairs of any ſingle province.

The patriots go off faſter and faſter. All the regiment of Waldeck, and thoſe of the marines, (of which Salm is the Chief) who were in garriſon at Gorcum, Warcum, and thereabouts, making together 1500 men, marched into the province of Guelderland on the 17th, and were to take the oath the next day. All the regiments of Suljard in garriſon at Gertruydenberg have followed the ſame example, and are ſafe and well at Bois-le-duc.

JUNE 9.

The King of Pruſſia has ſent notice to the Dutch, that if they do not reſtore his relation the Stadtholder to his rights and privileges, he will immediately ſend 20,000 men into Holland to protect him. The ſtates have ordered this meſſuage to be taken into conſideration; but from the preſent violent animoſities that have taken place, it is impoſſible to conjecture what ſteps they will purſue. It is generally imagined that much more blood muſt be ſhed before tranquility can be reſtored. The officers of the Dutch navy in general take part with the Stadtholder.

Amſterdam and Rotterdam are mentioned as the towns where the fury of faction principally rages——brother againſt brother, and ſon againſt father.

June 12. Late on Sunday evening diſpatches were received from Holland, which occaſioned a cabinet council to be immediately held. The following is ſtated to be the purport of the intelligence received:——That in conſequence of the declaration of the Prince of Orange being publiſhed, a counter manifeſto was drawn up by the faction in oppoſition to his Highneſs; and, in Utrecht, the city wherein it originated, it was circulated with rapidity through the different provinces. The contents of this manifeſto are, firſt, a poſitive denial of moſt of the aſſertions contained in the declaration of his Highneſs the Stadtholder: Secondly, a direct crimination of his Highneſs as the ſole cauſe of the preſent diſſentions; and, by implication, arraigning him as the enemy of his country: Thirdly, an appeal to the people of the ſeveral provinces in favour of the meaſures already taken, which are averred to have been abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of their liberty: Fourthly, an invitation to every well wiſher to the United Provinces, to come forward in the preſent criſis of affairs, and effectually lend their aſſiſtance; and laſtly, the manifeſto announces a ſolemn determination to perſiſt, even to blood, in what is termed the cauſe of liberty, and againſt the uſurpations, as they are deemed, of his Highneſs the Stadtholder, whom the faction have the indecency to brand with the appellation of a tyrant. Such is, in ſubſtance, the counter manifeſto of a deſperate cabal, whoſe conduct, proceeding from bad to worſe, will inevitably occaſion the worſt of evils which can befal any country– a civil war.

*Extract of a letter from Oldenburgh, June* 1.

'His Daniſh majeſty, our ſovereign, has ordered all the military poſts in this quarter to be augmented, and the garriſon ſufficiently reinforced; it appearing more than probable, that ere long they will come to blows. Four regiments are ordered into Jutland to line the frontiers in that part of the king's dominions. In fine, whenever the troubles in Holland break out into open war, our government neither can or will be idle ſpectators, as the union at this time exiſts between the courts of Copenhagen, Berlin and London.'

*Extract of a letter from Warſaw, May* 24.

'A body of troops to the number of 2450, have lately marched from different parts to the Ukraine, where ſeveral new forts have been built, and other military regulations made, as an attack from Turkey is ſuddenly expected in that part. The Pope's Nuncio have given notice to the eccleſiaſtical council, that all affairs relative to the church of Poland are to be in future determined by the archbiſhop of Gedna and two epiſcopal commiſſioners.'

June 23. Yeſterday morning the French ambaſſador with his ſuite ſet off for Paris. This excurſion is not occaſioned by any miſunderſtanding between the two courts; which we aver, to prevent any impoſitions in ſtock jobbing.

The admiralty of the province of Holland have given orders for ſeveral ſhips of the line to be fitted out for ſea with all expedition.

M. le Bels, burgomaſter of Amſterdam, is dead, in conſequence of the fright he received, when the mob pillaged his houſe.

Orders have been diſpatched to Briſtol from the admiralty, to raiſe a conſiderably number of able bodied ſeamen for his Majeſty's ſervice. There are houſes of rendezvous alſo opened for that purpoſe.

July 4. We are informed that the French miniſtry laſt week diſpatched two private memorials; one to the Britiſh, another to the court of Berlin, to the following purpoſe:

'That in the preſent commotions in Holland it is their fixed and decided determination not to intermedle, except ſeparately, or conjunctively, called upon as mediators; but if any power in Europe ſhall take up arms either for or againſt the Republic, they no longer hold themſelves pledged to this determination, but ſhall conſider themſelves at liberty to act as the exigencies of affairs may require.'

*Extract of a letter from Utrecht, June 28.*

*Nine o'clock in the evening.*

'We have this inſtant received accounts that this day at noon the princeſs of Orange, with two of the princes, her ſons, together with the well known chevalier Bentick, were arreſted by a detachment of burghers of Gouda, between Schoonhoven and Oudewater. Early intelligence had been received that a great perſonage would paſs that way, and the detachment of the burghers above named was placed on purpoſe to intercept her paſſage. The garriſon of Wœden is drawn out on purpoſe to bring the above perſonages into that place.'

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 29.*

"We have juſt received intelligence that the Princeſs of Orange, on her way to the Hague, was ſtopped between Shoonhoven and Oudewater, by a party of the armed burghers: Her Royal Highneſs gave up another name inſtead of her own, but was known and told ſhe could not proceed, and aſked to which of the places, on her way back, ſhe choſe to be eſcorted, ſhe anſwered to Shoonhoven, from whence her Royal Highneſs has ſince written a letter to the grand penſionary of Holland, informing him that her intention was to have come to the Hague to aſſiſt, as much as was in her power, towards the accommodation of the affairs of her conſort and family; that ſhe was prevented in this by the above mentioned unexpected detention; but that ſhe deſired the penſionary to repreſent the affair to the ſtates of Holland, whoſe deciſion the Princeſs ſaid ſhe would wait for at Schoonhoven. This day the affair was debated in the aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland, when the deputies of twelve towns deſired to aſk further inſtructions from their conſtituents upon the ſubject. Various are the conjectures upon the journey of the Princeſs; as alſo with reſpect to the *right* of ſtopping her Royal Highneſs.

"Whilſt we are waiting for the ſalutary effects of the interpoſition of the good ſenſe and moderation of the ſenſible part of this republic, towards accommodating matters in theſe unhappy provinces, the ſpirit of party occaſions the moſt violent proceedings in many places, of which there cannot be ſtronger proofs than the late ſtopping of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, and the very riotous doings in different provinces. Where all this will end God only knows, and may he avert the danger which ſeems to threaten us."

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia) Auguſt* 11.

IN COUNCIL, Auguſt 8, 1787.

*Ordered,*

THAT the Talk received from the Fat King, and the anſwer thereto, be publiſhed in the State Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES MERIWETHER, S. E. C.

In a Meeting of the Lower Creeks, held in the Cuſſitahs, 27th July, 1787.

Talk of the Fat King to his Honor Governor Mathews and the Council, &c.

*Friends and Brothers,*

THE Talk you ſent us in anſwer to ours by your commiſſary Mr. Barnard, we have ſeen this day: and as that talk is not deemed ſatisfactory by our people, we have agreed upon to ſend you this one more.

*Friends,*

'Tis not we that have forgot the talks at Shoulder Bone, but you. Among other things it was propoſed by you, and agreed to by us, that no haſty revenges ſhould be taken in future by either ſide, and in the late affair 'tis you that have been raſh, for when the injury was done to you, you did not wait but for a little while and look around you, to find out from whence the blow came, but directly fell upon our people, your real friends, who were daily among your houſes, and whoſe perſons you well knew, and ſome that were taken declared themſevles and town to you, which you diſregarded; it might have been from people of another nation for what you knew at the time.

*Friends,*

You ought not to think of making us accountable for any meaſures of the Upper Towns, our brothers, they had two men killed laſt ſummer, and they can anſwer for themſelves; and they went againſt you unknown to M'Gillivray or us, and he did not mean to break the promiſe he had made to Mr. White, as he had declared to the whole nation, and a talk from him is ſtill expected by us.

*Friends,*

You muſt give us immediate and ample ſatisfaction---life for life---an equal number for 12 of our people deſtroyed by you. The leader of thoſe mad people that did the miſchief, and ſo many of his people ſhall fall for ſatisfaction (it is our cuſtom ſo to give it.) Then the tears of the relations of the dead will be dried up, and our hearts not continue hot againſt you. For it is in vain that you call us friends and brothers, and don't conſider and treat us as ſuch; and as you wiſh the chain of friendſhip to be kept bright between us, we expect that you will not fail to give us the deſired ſatisfaction, as we ſhould have given to you, had we been in the fault.

When you do this you will then ſend a gentleman into our land to renew friendſhip, as we have often gone into yours for ſuch purpoſes. By ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY.

In twenty days from the day that Mr. Galphin ſets out, we ſhall expect the return of Mr. Galphin.

*To the Fat King, and other Head Men of the Lower Creek Nation.*

WHEN we received your talk by Mr. Barnard, our commiſſary, we conſidered you as friends and brothers. In the one you now ſend us, there appears to be much reaſon to ſuſpect you of deceit, and that you were then, as well as now, ſecretly our enemies. Whether this change has been owing to the duplicity of your beloved man, Mr. M'Gillivray, or whether you aſſume this conduct it matters not. On what principle can you demand ſatisfaction? Your warriors were killed for the murder of our innocent inhabitants, committed by your nation in direct violation of the moſt ſolemn treaties entered into with us. We wiſhed, and ſtill do wiſh we could forget the many and repeated injuries you have done us, during and ſince the late war with Great-Britain. It is in vain to talk of ſatisfaction. Did you not laſt ſummer kill ſix of our peaceable frontier inhabitants? And did you not at Shoulder-Bone engage to have an equal number of your men put to death for them? Have you done this? No. Did you not, juſt before we received your laſt talk, murder two of our people on Oconee? And did you not alſo, at the time Mr. Barnard was down from you, kill two white men? Have you complied with a ſingle article of the treaties of Auguſta, Galpinton or Shoulder-Bone? No. Inſtead of complying with your ſeveral engagements, you have repeatedly murdered our innocent people, burned their houſes, and carried off their property. All theſe outrages we have ſubmitted to, rather than enter into a war with you. Your conduct towards us would long ſince have authoriſed our putting flames to your towns, and indiſcriminately killing your people; but a wiſh to be at peace with you, and to ſpare the effuſion of human blood have prevented this. *Now*, open your ears *wide*, and hear what we tell you: Should any acts of hoſtilities or depredations be committed on our people by your nation, be perfectly aſſured we will not heſitate to do ourſelves ample juſtice by carrying war into your country, burning your towns, and ſtaining your land with blood. You will then be compelled to fly for refuge to ſome other country.

It now reſts with you whether we engage in war or not; if we do remember yourſelves are anſwerable for the conſequences. The hatchet once lifted is not to be eaſily buried.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 23.

The Honorable General Aſſembly of this ſtate were to have convened agreeable to their adjournment, at Briſtol, on Monday laſt; but neither of the members of the Upper Houſe attending on Monday to adjourn that houſe, a queſtion on Wedneſday aroſe in the Lower Houſe whether the Aſſembly could be formed ſo as legally to proceed to buſineſs; it paſſed in the negative, and the members retired without doing any buſineſs; it was however propoſed by the gentlemen of the minority to hear the public letters; and to adviſe his Excellency the Governor reſpecting the propriety of ſpecially convening the Aſſembly before October ſeſſions: a meſſage was accordingly ſent to the Governor requeſting the letters, but before they could be obtained ſo many of the members retired, that the letters were not read and no advice was given.

A correſpondent obſerves that the ſtated periods for the meeting of the Honorable the Legiſlature the laſt ſummer were not ſufficient for doing the immenſe buſineſs that was carved out for the "Relief of the diſtreſſed."---Several ſeſſions extraordinary were had for the very laudable purpoſe of depriving the citizens of trial by jury, framing and enforcing penal acts, teſts, &c. to force people to take money----to force them to take money!!---what a metamorphoſis; the citizens of Rhode-Iſland were formerly fond of money, but now force will not oblige them to take it; and what a metamorphoſis in the legiſlature too; ſo much buſineſs was done laſt year, that there is none to do this, even at the times ſpecified by law for legiſlating.

It is ſhrewdly ſuſpected that either fear or conſcience has got hold of ſome people; and the jockeys who led them into the ſcrape are afraid to truſt them upon the public theatre, leſt their antifederal and diabolical ſyſtem ſhould not be able to hold the plaudit of a majority of 23.----Why were not the public letters ſuffered to be read? The reaſon is obvious----there is a French proverb: Il n'y a que la verite qui offenſe----That is, Truth alone is offenſive to the guilty.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 18.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here the ſloop Dolphin, Captain Coffin, from St. Bartholomew.---Captain Coffin was informed by a number of Engliſh Captains who were there purchaſing lumber, &c. out of the American veſſels, that the Britiſh government had contracted with ſeveral merchants, for upwards of 15,000 tons of ſhipping, to be employed in voyages to the ſeveral parts of this continent, in order to procure ſupplies for the Weſt-India iſlands.---

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 5.

The year 1776 is celebrated (ſays a correſpondent) for a revolution in favor of *Liberty*. The year 1787, it is expected, will be celebrated with equal joy, for a revolution in favor of *Government*. The impatience with which all claſſes of people (a *few* officers of government only excepted) wait to receive the new federal conſtitution, can only be equalled by their zealous determination to ſupport it.

Every ſtate (adds our correſpondent) has its SHAYS, who, either with their pens---or tongues---or offices---are endeavouring to effect what *Shays* attempted in vain with his ſword. In one of the ſtates, this demagogue tries to perſuade the people that it is dangerous to increaſe the powers of Congreſs:---In another, *he* denies the authority of the Convention to redreſs our national grievances:---In a third, he whiſpers diſtruſt, ſaying the ſtates will not adopt the new frame of government:---In a fourth, he ſays the ſtate conſtitutions, and the officers who act under them, are of *divine* right, and can be altered by no human power---and of courſe conſiders all attempts to reſtore order and government in the United States as a "*laughable*" thing:---In a fifth, he oppoſes a *general* confederacy, and urges the diviſion of the ſtates into three ſmaller confederacies, that he may the more eaſily place himſelf at the *head* of one of them. The ſpirit and wickedneſs of SHAYS is in each of theſe principles and meaſures. Let Americans be wiſe. Toryiſm and Shayiſm are nearly allied. They both lead to ſlavery, poverty, and miſery.

We hear that the CONVENTION propoſe to adjourn next week, after laying America under ſuch obligations to them for their long, painful and diſintereſted labours, to eſtabliſh her liberty upon a permanent baſis, as no time will ever cancel.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet Courier de New-York arrived at New-York from Havre on Tueſday laſt, after 62 days paſſage.---Paſſengers, Meſſrs. Fox, Delanadier, Saugrain de Vigny, Pie, Uzore, and Mallet.

The Sandwich Packet, Miller, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth the 29th of June, after a fine paſſage of 20 days.

Arrived at New-York on Tueſday laſt, the ſchooner Eagle, Captain Wilſon, in 31 days from Montego-Bay, Jamaica; on his paſſage the 13th inſt. in lat. 23, 51, ſpoke the ſhip Alfred, Captain Stuper, bound for London, in a very leaky condition, having ſtruck upon a rock the night before and unhung the rudder. Captain Wilſon took her in tow, in order (if poſſible) to proceed with her to Charleſton, South-Carolina. On the 14th in the morning, the wind blowing very hard, ſaw the Florida ſhores cloſe under his lee, which obliged him to cut the Alfred's hawſer and leave her; at the ſame time he found it impoſſible to weather the land himſelf, and was obliged to wear and run in between two reefs of rocks and come to anchor. The Alfred nearly at the ſame time wore ſhip, in order to get within the reefs, but unfortunately ſtruck on them and beat over: ſhe immediately ſunk in 16 feet water. The ſhip is totally loſt, and moſt of her cargo.

At the ſame place Captain Wilſon ſaw the ſhip Albion, Capt. Whitehead, bound from Jamaica to London, entirely loſt----a ſmall part of her cargo will be ſaved by the wreckers.---He likewiſe ſaw there the ſhip Flora, of Briſtol, alſo from Jamaica, on ſhore, tho' likely to get off with little damage.

The Honorable George Mathews, Governor of Georgia, has iſſued a proclamation, dated at Auguſta, the 9th ult. ſetting forth, that, "as there is juſt reaſon to apprehend, by diſpatches received from the Creek nation, hoſtilities will very ſhortly commence on the part of the Indians:---He has thought fit, by advice of the Council, to call a meeting of the Aſſembly of that ſtate, to be held on Thurſday, the 20th inſt. [See Auguſta head.]

Thurſday laſt arrived here from Londonderry after eight weeks paſſage, the ſhip Alexander, Captain Roch, with 300 paſſengers in good health.

It is laughable, ſays a correſpondent, to obſerve the ſtrange whims and ideas of people in reſpect to the Grand Convention and their proceedings. It is taken for granted by the generality that ſomething is accidentally wrong in our political machine, which a little ſkill and contrivance may at once put to rights by the magic of a few reſolves upon paper; not conſidering that the evils and confuſions we experience have orignated in a great meaſure with the people themſelves, and by them only can be eventually rectified. A long courſe of frugality, diſuſe of foreign luxuries, encouragement of induſtry, application to agriculture, attention to home manufactures, and a ſpirit of union and national ſobriety, can alone place us in the reſpectable rank of rich and flouriſhing nations, a ſituation which we all pant for, but the price of which very few are willing to pay. [*Pennſylvania Packet, Auguſt* 31.]

[From the Pennſylvania Packet of September 4.]

Meſſrs. DUNLAP and CLAYPOOLE,

ONE of your correſpondents ſuppoſes it a "laughable" matter, that the diſtreſſes of America ſhould be redreſſed by a new federal government. "It is taken for granted," ſays he, "by the generality, that ſomething is accidentally wrong in our political machine, which a little ſkill and contrivance may at once put to rights, by the magic of a few reſolves upon paper, not conſidering that the evils and confuſions we experience have originated in a great meaſure with the *people themſelves*, and by them *only* can be eventually rectified."

Now I beg leave to aſk, whether any thing the *people only* can do for *themſelves* will relieve the merchant, the ſhip carpenter, and the numerous claſſes of mechanics, who have been ruined by the navigation laws of Great-Britain? Whether œconomy in houſe-keeping in Philadelphia will keep our farmers from flying from a *heavy land tax* to the new ſtates? And whether the widow---the orphan---and the citizen who is too old to labour, and who all anticipate poverty and miſery in the extreme, from the dificiencies of the funding ſyſtem of this ſtate, affords a laughable ſcene, when they all with united voices cry out for a vigorous, efficient, protecting and paying federal government.

It may be a laughable matter to an officer of government, who can live under any kind of confederation, but it is not ſo to

*A diſtreſſed original public Creditor.*


## PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH OR SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon, Mountain, Teneriffe, Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † etf

## A YOUNG WOMAN,

*With a Good* BREAST *of* MILK,

HAVING lately buried her firſt child, is deſirous of taking in one. Any perſon, by applying at the printing office, or at the houſe of Stephen Blunt, ſhoemaker, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, will receive information.

FOR the information of the Citizens of Pennſylvania, who are Creditors of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the firſt day of March, 1786, the loan thereby opened, where certificates of debts of the United States may be funded by this ſtate, will be cloſed with the laſt day of February next.

*Comptroller-General's Office,* JOHN NICHOLSON.
*Philadelphia, Auguſt* 30, 1787.

The different printers of newſpapers in Pennſylvania are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers once a month until the ſaid loan be cloſed.

Newtown, Auguſt 28, 1787.

WAS taken up and committed to this gaol a certain man, who names himſelf JOHN PORTER, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, down look, brought with him one white cloth coat, metal buttons, three jackets of cloth and linen, one pair of corduroy breeches, three ſhirts, one check, the others linen. Likewiſe, a MULATTO BOY about 12 or 13 years of age, the clothes not worth mentioning. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come within three weeks from this date, and pay their fees, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, by ¶ JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

N. B. Both ſuppoſed to be ſervants.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Bern townſhip, and Berks county, about the middle of July laſt, a black MARE, about fourteen and an half hands high, has neither brand nor ear mark, is about five or 6 years old, had a bell on when ſhe came to the premiſes. The owner is hereby requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, in five weeks from the date hereof. † PHILIP FUCKS.

Bern townſhip, Auguſt 27, 1787.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 15th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, in Abington townſhip, a valuable lot of land, containing ten acres or thereabouts, with valuable improvements on the ſame, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Baxter, Suſanna Auſtin, and the York road, late the eſtate of Lewis Grant, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 25th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of Aaron Bowan and vacant lands, containing 304 acres and the uſual allowance of ſix per cent. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Buſhey, and to be ſold by

† PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading, Auguſt 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 25th day of September next, at the premiſes, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of John Schwetz, Adam Schaffer and John Zanes, containing 400 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Kehn, and to be ſold by

§ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading, Auguſt 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Union townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands now or late of Nathan Taylor, Morgan Lewis and others, containing 194 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Evan Evans, and to be ſold by PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading Auguſt 27, 1787. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN SWITZER, deceaſed, late of Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame by the 27th of October next, without further notice; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in by the time abovementioned, in order for ſettlement, otherwiſe they will be void.

Sept. 1, 1787. JACOB ECKER, and JOHN SWITZER, } Executors.
‡

# PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſecond day of Auguſt (inſtant) to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſeventeenth day of September next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheator and Conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, and with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their office, in that behalf, appertain to be done: alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the third day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in the twelfth year of American Independence.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

---

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

*(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)*

BY M. CAREY,

IN MARKET-STREET,

## The *American Muſeum,*

For AUGUST, 1787.

Being No. II. of the Second Volume.

CONTAINING,

1. ESSAY on the conſequences of emitting paper money; on the neceſſity and advantages of encouraging American manufactures; on the beneficial effects of an alteration of the preſent mode of taxation, &c. &c. in a ſeries of letters.

Letter I. On the preſent ſcarcity of money; on paper emiſſions; Law's ſchemes in France.

Letter II. On paper money; conſequences of debaſing the coin of a nation; imports of Pennſylvania; ditto and exports of North-Carolina; cauſes of the ſcarcity of money; ruinous effects of importing ſuch immenſe quantities of luxuries as are introduced into America; injuſtice of tender laws.

Letter III. On frugality and induſtry---in old nations, it is wiſe to encourage luxury in dreſs.

Letter IV. Further remarks on tender laws; neceſſity of encouraging American manufactures; advantages of a national dreſs; abſurdity of ſervilely copying the faſhions of Europe; New-England well calculated for manufactures; intereſting ſtatement of the ſum contributed by America to the ſupport of the government of Great-Britain, by conſuming her manufactures.

Letter V. Neceſſity of altering the preſent mode of taxation; hardſhips of the land and capitation tax; an exciſe on luxuries particularly calculated for America.

Letter VI. Further remarks on an exciſe; hardſhips of the preſent ſyſtem of taxation on the inhabitants of the weſtern counties of the ſeveral ſtates; alarming calculation of the ruinous conſequences of employing Britiſh veſſels as the carriers of the produce of this country.

Letter VII. Statement of the labour requiſite to ſupport families in North-Carolina; comparative view of ſome countries in Europe; the preſent ſyſtem of Great-Britain, however diſtreſſing it may now prove, is likely to be attended with beneficial conſequences to America.

[This invaluable eſſay, through every page of which are viſible the pureſt patriotiſm and exalted philanthropy, is given entire.]

2. Oration delivered on the 4th of July, 1787, by Joel Barlow.-----Sold for one ſhilling.

3. Enquiry into the effects of public puniſhments upon criminals and ſociety. By Benjamin Ruſh, M. D.----- Sold for 6d.

4. Account of a deputation from Congreſs to the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey.

5. Conſtitution of the Humane Society of Philadelphia.

6. Directions for recovering perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning---from drinking cold water in warm weather---from noxious vapours---from ſuffocation by the fumes of burning charcoal---from the exceſſive heat of the ſun---from exceſſive cold, &c.

7. Patriotic and œconomical aſſociation of the ladies of Hartford.

8. Heads of the aſſociation of the ladies of Halifax town, North-Carolina.

9. Aſſociation entered into by the late governor, lieutenant-governor, &c. &c. of Maſſachuſetts.

10. Reſolutions of the patriotic ſociety of Richmond.

11. Reſolutions entered into by a number of inhabitants of Germantown.

12. Plan of the Pennſylvania ſociety for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts.

13. Thoughts on ex poſt facto laws.

14. On the preſent ſtate of affairs.

15. Blackbeard's ſcheme for the aggrandiſement of R****_I*****.

16. Addreſs of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention of the ſtate of New-York, to the Right Reverend Samuel Provoſt, D. D. on his return from England.

17. Biſhop Provoſt's anſwer to the above addreſs.

18. Complaining regulated.

19. Letter relative to the Heſſian Fly, from Mr. Decius Wadſworth to Col. Jeremiah Wadſworth.

20. On the advantages of ſalt in agriculture.

21. On the benefit of reaping wheat early.

22. On the management of lambs.

23. On the culture of tea in America.

24. A mode of preſerving peach trees from being injured by a ſpecies of worm that has for ſeveral years deſtroyed many of them.

25. Compoſition for colouring and preſerving gates, pales, barns, &c.

26. Method of raiſing calves without milk. By William Budd. For this plan a good medal was preſented to Mr. Budd, by the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

27. Efficacy of blackberry jelly. Receipt for making it.

28. Extraordinary cure.

29. Advice of a late eminent phyſician to his patients in puteſcent diſorders.

30. Scale of ages of the animal creation.

31. Curious remarks on the diſeaſes to which mankind are ſubject.

32. Cure for hard times.

33. Diſagreeable portrait.

34. Reſolutions of Congreſs for the eſtabliſhment of a new money of account for the United States.

35. Ordinance of Congreſs for the eſtabliſhment of the mint of the United States.

36. Remarks on the reſolve of Congreſs, fixing a new money of account.

37. Ordinance of Congreſs for the government of the northern territory.

38. Treaty of peace between the United States of America and the Emperor of Morocco.

39. Anecdote of a New-Jerſey dwarf.

40. --------- of one of General Shepherd's officers.

41. --------- of a member of the General Court of Maſſachuſetts.

42. --------- of General Lee.

*Poetry.*

43. Unanimity recommended to the Americans---a fable.

44. Song for the anniverſary of the Declaration of Independence.

45. Verſes on General Waſhington's arrival in Philadelphia. By Philip Freneau.

46. Verſes written at ſea, in a heavy gale. By ditto.

47. The effects of Place, or the wonders of Office.

48. A penny for your thoughts.

49. Verſes written in a company where detraction engroſſed the converſation.

50. Againſt the news-paper ſlanderers.

51. A night piece at ſea. By Dr. Ladd.

52. Epitaph. By ditto.

53. The dove. By ditto.

54. On a graſshopper.

55. A New-England ball.

56. Verſes to a redbreaſt.

57. The injured huſband's complaint.

58. Seduction---An elegy.

59. The proſtitute---An elegy.

60. Ambition---An Elegy. By John Trumbull, author of M'Fingal.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum is 18*ſ* per annum, for which are given two volumes, each of which will contain 624 pages of letter preſs.

The printer begs leave to obſerve that Mr. Barlow's oration, and the enquiry into the effects of public puniſhments, are ſold, ſeparately, for the ſubſcription price of the preſent number, viz. 1*ſ*6---yet they form but a very ſmall part of its contents.

*** Such ſubſcribers as have not been ſupplied with No. II. No. III. No. IV. or No. V. of Vol. I. are reſpectfully requeſted to ſend for them.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmeſt Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly theſe three Years paſt; permit me now earneſtly to ſolicit the Favor of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the preſent Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

---

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your ſuffrages at the laſt Election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the enſuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

---

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for former favors, and ſolicit a continuance thereof at the enſuing election, for the Coroner's office, which will lay an additional obligation on, and be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and humble ſervant,

Auguſt 25, 1787. JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

---

Bucks county, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 8th of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of David Forſt, inn-keeper, in Solebury townſhip, a certain Plantation, ſituate in Solebury aforeſaid, containing about 50 acres of good land, bounded by lands of John Balderſton, William White and others; on ſaid place is a good dwelling houſe and barn, a good ſmith-ſhop, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of George Bradſhaw, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

---

New-Jerſey, Glouceſter county, Auguſt 13, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Execution to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the third day of October next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Hannah Matlack, in the town of Woodberry, in the county aforeſaid, one moiety or half part of a ſaw-mill, and tract of pine land and cedar ſwamp, containing ſix thouſand acres, more or leſs, with other improvements thereon. One other tract of good arable land, containing five hundred acres, more or leſs, whereon are two dwelling-houſes, two barns, with ſtabling, a ſaw-mill and griſt-mill, and other valuable improvements; the whole ſituate, lying and being in Tuckehoe, in the townſhip of Great-Egg-Harbour, in ſaid county. Late the property of William Smith and Jeremiah Smith, ſeized in execution, by JOSEPH BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

---

Newtown, Auguſt 24, 1787.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bucks, founded on a domeſtic attachment, to us directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the premiſes, on the firſt day of October next, at ten o'clock, the life eſtate of Gabriel Vanſant in and to a certain meſſuage and plantation, ſituate in Middletown townſhip, county aforeſaid, well improved, containing about 130 acres of land; when and where attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known by the ſubſcribers.

RICHARD STILWELL, )
SAMUEL YARDLEY, ) Auditors.
¶ THOMAS YARDLEY, jun. )

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PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court held at Newtown, Bucks county, the 23d day of June, will be ſold at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 6th day of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of James Wier, deceaſed, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 110 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Warrington, and county aforeſaid, 22 miles from the city of Philadelphia, about 25 acres of wood-land and 6 or 7 acres of meadow, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid eſtate; bounded by land of Robert Wier and John Wier, no buildings nor orchard thereon, being a part of the eſtate that James Wier was ſeized of when deceaſed; to be ſold for hard caſh, for the purpoſe of defraying the debts of ſaid deceaſed. Due attendance will be given by ROBERT WIER, and JOHN WIER, Adminiſtrators. †

Auguſt 2, 1787.

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## TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt evening an indented German ſervant, named *John Chriſtian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light ſandy hair, but having lately been ſick looks pale and of thin viſage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a ſurtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fuſtian-coatee, veſt and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, ſhort ſpotted veſt, white dimity ditto, two white Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, one pair of new and one pair of old ſhoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of Engliſh twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to exceſs; but is averſe to ſervitude, and ready to embrace any ſcheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himſelf at ſome employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this ſtate, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any perſon, who will deliver the ſaid ſervant to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, with reaſonable charges, or ſecure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

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AGREEABLY to a Reſolution of the Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Public Priſons, paſſed on Monday evening, the 13th inſtant, Notice is hereby given, that Mr. JOHN OLDDEN is duly appointed Secretary to the Acting Committee of the ſaid Society; ſo that all perſons who may conceive themſelves entitled to benefit from the humane deſigns of this inſtitution may direct their applications to him, in Second, near Market-ſtreet, where the ſame will be received and laid before the Acting Committee, at their next meeting, who will take ſuch order therein as may be proper and neceſſary. J. SWANWICK, Secretary to the Society.

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## TO BE SOLD,

THAT old frequented TAVERN (the ſign of the White Buck) and lots of ground, ſituate in Callowhill-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in front, on Ann-ſtreet, 80 feet, and in depth, on Callowhill-ſtreet aforeſaid, 88 feet, having thereon erected good ſtables, a large yard, with ſheds, a high fence round the yard, other out-houſes, and a pump of excellent water. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore and tavern, being near the New-Market. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, who will make the payments eaſy.

¶ ADAM YOHE.

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*Cumberland County, Auguſt 6, 1787.*

WHEREAS my wife HANNAH hath eloped from me without any juſt cauſe, and refuſes to return and live with me again; therefore I forewarn all perſons from harbouring her, or truſting her on my account, for I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

¶ DAVID CORNWELL.

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CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Dublin townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, about 10 miles on the road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, and one mile from Lewis's mill, about the 18th of May laſt, a large red COW, with a white back and belly, ſuppoſed to be about 12 or 13 years of age. The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to †

Auguſt 17, 1787. BENJAMIN GRIFFITHS.

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Easton, Northampton county, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by lands of Philip Sheeck, Nicholas Fell, James Bowman, and vacant land, containing 300 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Joſeph Stackhouſe. Seized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold, by

¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

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Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 11th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 50 acres or thereabouts, with a large Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Stone Barn and other out-houſes, and a never failing ſpring, with a good Stone Houſe over it, near the door, it has formerly been occupied as a public houſe for many years, ſituate lying and being in Worceſter Townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Cuſtard, Arnold Zimerman and others; late the eſtate of Philip Fitzſimmons, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

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Montgomery County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept to me directed by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday the 12th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 97 acres or thereabouts, ſituate lying and being in Upper Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of David Briggs, and others; late the eſtate of John Jonſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

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Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 13th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and Plantation or tract of Land, containing 125 acres, ſituate lying and being in New Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of Melchor Raſer, John Koplin and others; likewiſe will be ſold the ſame day, a Waggon and Horſes, Wheat and Rye in the ſtraw, Hay in the barn, and a ſet of Smith's tools, &c. Late the property of Thomas Aſhenfetter, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

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Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell*, ſurviving partner of *Meaſe* and *Caldwell*, has made an aſſignment of his own, as well as all the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of the ſaid partnerſhip, to Robert Millegan, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, and the ſubſcriber, for the uſe of their creditors, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances on or before the firſt of October next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt them without further notice. Alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Aſſignee to Meaſe and Caldwell.*

ept 10.

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A MAN who has been in the mercantile line, wiſhes to be employed in the ſame or any other genteel buſineſs; he ſpeaks the French, Engliſh and German languages, which will be greatly to the advantage of any merchant, or others, and will engage on low terms.

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